| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meghalaya | 255 | 191 | -64 | -25.1 |
| Mizoram | 69 | 59 | -10 | -14.5 |
| Nagaland | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 188 | 149 | -39 | -20.7 |
| North-Eastern Region | 1231 | 1082 | -149 | -12.1 |
| All India | 85911 | 76246 | -9665 | -11.3 |

**Power supply to commercially important cities**

356. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power disruptions across half a dozen business cities in the country are so frequent that annual losses suffered by India Inc. are projected to be Rs. 22,000 crore;

(b) whether according to the November MAIT-Emerson survey of 302 firms across eight critical industry segments, power disruptions are a daily affairs in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Mumbai except in Kolkata and has an adverse impact on employee productivity, work in progress, management time and customer delivery; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide uninterrupted power supply to commercially important cities?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) While electricity is a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity within a State is the responsibility of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/cities/areas in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments in generation by setting up of power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings in Central Sector.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) collects the information from State Power Utilities in respect of total outage duration, number of trippings per feeder in respect of 11 KV feeders of towns with population more than 8 lakhs and works out the reliability index for these feeders with the objective of improving power supply to various categories of consumers.

Reliability index is the measurement of total supply available at particular feeder. As per information supplied by State Power Utilities, reliability index/feeder details in respect of Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata are given below:

| City | State Power Utility | No. of 11 KV Feeders | Total Outage duration (Hrs.) | No. of trippings | Average Tripping per feeder | Reliability Index | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | NDPL | 530 | 8117.35 | 7154 | 13.50 | 99.58 | Oct'03-Feb.'04 |
| | BSES (East & Central Circle | 523 | 20184.00 | 12806 | 24.49 | 98.69 | Oct/03-Jan'04 |
| | BSES (West& South Circle | 719 | 15617.00 | | | 99.26 | Oct.'03-Jan.'04 |
| Bangalore | BES Com | 577 | 2357.81 | | | 99.81 | Oct.-Dec'03 |
| Mumbai (Sub.) | Reliance Energy | 558 | 40.82 | 127 | 0.23 | 99.95 | For Mar'04 |
| Chennai | TNEB | 627 | 4686.34 | 26795 | 42.74 | 99.83 | Oct.'03-Mar.'04 |
| Kolkata | CESC | 1120 | 558.00 | 212 | 0.19 | 99.61 | Feb.-Mar '04 |

The following steps are being taken to improve the generation and availability of power in the country:

(i) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan consisting of 22,832 MW in Central Sector, 11,157 in State Sector and 7,121 MW in Private Sector.

(ii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units through close monitoring and overall increase in PLF of thermal units.

(iii) Creation of a robust National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transmission of power.

(iv) To bring about reforms in distribution, Government of India has implemented the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms

Programme (APDRP) for upgradation of sub-transmission system in States as a major step towards reduction of aggregate transmission and commercial losses and attaining commercial viability of the power sector. Funds are being provided to States for undertaking schemes for sub-transmission and distribution systems under the APDRP.

(v) Demand side management, energy efficiency and conservation measures.

(vi) Disbursement of loans with interest subsidy by the Power Finance Corporation for renovation and modernization of old and inefficient generating units.

(vii) Enhancement of inter-state and inter-regional power transfer by strengthening of inter-regional transmission links and finally formation of National Grid.

(viii) Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.

**Commercial deficit of SEBs**

†357. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the economic reforms initiated by Government in Power sector;

(b) the details of the projected commercial deficit of State Electricity Boards during 2002-03 and 2003-04;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the functioning of State Electricity Boards to eliminate their deficit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d) The focus of power sector reforms is on metering of all consumers, energy audit, improvement of billing and collection efficiency, reduction of technical and commercial losses, reduction and elimination of theft of power, constitution and operationalisation of State Electricity Regulatory Commission, achievement of commercial viability in a time-bound manner.

The statement of the financial loss of the State Power Utilities for the year 2002-03 is enclosed (See below). The Utilities have not finalized their accounts for the year 2003-04.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.